

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Treaty for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims Signed.

The Greek Ambassador's Instructions Regarding the Conference.

Demand of the European Powers on Greece.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Reported Capture of Villeta and Rout of Lopez's Army.

Minister McMahon in the Pa- raguayan Camp.

Proposed Secession of the Western States of Mexico.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IMMINENT

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Treaty Signed—The Reported Arrival of Missing Passengers of the Hibernia at Madeira not Confirmed—A Prospective Rowing Match Between the Harvard and Oxford Universities Boat Clubs.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1899.
The treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, and Earl Gladstone, the Foreign Secretary, on the basis of the original protocol.

The *Patriot* of Paris publishes a translation of the letter of Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Lester, of New York, and proceeds to condemn the acknowledgment made therein as humiliating England in the presence of America, and as likely to produce no little irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own countrymen.

A vessel which left Madeira on the 8th inst. has arrived here. She brings no tidings of the arrival of the missing passengers of the steamer *Hibernia*.

The boatmen of Oxford University are eagerly expecting a challenge from the Harvard Club for a rowing match to take place next summer.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Probable Conclusion of the Conference To-day—The Greek Ambassador and His Instructions.

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1899.
The conference on the Eastern question will meet again to-day. It is generally believed that this session will be the last.

It is reported on credible authority that M. Ranga, the Grecian Minister, has been instructed by his government to announce that Greece is certain to reject the decision of the conference if certain demands in the Turkish ultimatum are supported by that body. All the indications are that Greece is bent on war.

A dispatch from Athens states that King George is preparing to retire to Nauplia.

The Great Powers, Excepting Russia, Request Greece to Withdraw Her Objections to the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1899.
All the great powers, except Russia, have united in a demand upon Greece that for the preservation of peace she withdraw her formal objections to the conference, as at present constituted. The powers have reason to hope that Russia will also concur in this demand.

Prediction as to the Course of Greece.

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1899.
The constitution of this city predicts that Greece will submit to the voice of the conference.

Business Transacted During the Session of the Conference.

PARIS, Jan. 15—Evening.
The public (newspaper) reports that the conference on the Eastern question had a harmonious session to-day, and adopted unanimously a conciliatory resolution. M. Ranga was not in attendance. His continued absence is regarded as a refusal by Greece to recognize the conference.

SPAIN.

Elections for the Cortes Begun—Anarchy Conspiracy Disclosed—Prominent Generals Arrested.

MADRID, Jan. 15—Evening.
The elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The reactionists made some attempts to create disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive. With these exceptions good order has been maintained.

The provisional government has obtained proof of the existence of a conspiracy, in which Generals Faneles, Calonge and Manuel Gasset are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved they will be severely punished.

Chances of the Duke of Aosta and Montpensier for the Throne of Spain.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1899.
The Madrid journals are hostile to the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The chances of the Duke of Montpensier seem at present to be improving.

The *Gazette* of Paris, however, thinks the former is the most available candidate and the most likely to succeed if Spain declares in favor of monarchy.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1899.
The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased 12,125,000 francs since last week.

GERMANY.

Correction of a Statement Concerning the Prussian Prime Minister.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, 1899.
The statement made by a Vienna journal that Prime Minister Bismarck had declared that Baron Beust must be removed from the head of the Austrian Cabinet is pronounced to be without foundation in fact.

MISSOURI.

Vote of Thanks by the Legislature to General Sheridan and the Senatorial Question Settled.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15, 1899.
The Legislature has memorialized Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department and passed a vote of thanks to General Sheridan and General Crook.

The excitement over the Senatorial contest has subsided, and although threats have been made to bolt the caucus of the caucus, it is altogether probable that Carl Schurz will be elected by a large majority.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Attack on and Capture of Villeta—Lopez's Army Routed After a Bloody Battle—Three Thousand Prisoners Captured—Escape of Lopez with Two Hundred Men—The Allied Fleet Close to Asuncion.

LIBRION, Jan. 15, 1899.
The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here at a late hour yesterday. She left the former port on the 24th of December and brings the following important intelligence from the seat of war in Paraguay:

The allied army had made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Villeta and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it.

President Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over three thousand prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely two hundred followers, made his escape.

This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, to which place the Brazilian iron-clads had gone.

Further Particulars of the Recent Battle—Captures by the Allies—Paraguayan Reports of the Struggle—The American Minister in Lopez's Camp.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 24, 1898, 1899.
At the last accounts from the seat of war the allies held Villeta and Angostura. Many cannon and large stores of ammunition and provisions fell into their hands. The losses of the Paraguayans in killed and wounded in the recent battle were very heavy.

A report from Paraguayan sources claims that the allied forces lost 6,000 men killed and wounded in a battle which took place on the 5th of December. General Argolla was mortally wounded in this fight.

General McMahon, the American Minister, was in the Paraguayan camp. A good understanding existed between President Lopez and the American Minister.

JAPAN.

The City of Hokkaido Captured by Rebels.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1899.
A dispatch from Hong Kong, just received, states that a strong rebel force had captured the city of Hokkaido, in Japan. The persons and property of foreigners were respected.

AFGHANISTAN.

Defeat of the Rebel Abdool Rahman at Guzman by the Khan of Cabool.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1899.
Despatches from India confirm the previous reports of the complete victory obtained by Sheer Ali, the Khan of Cabool, over his rebellious nephew, Abdool Rahman, at Guzman.

CUBA.

Minor Engagements With the Insurgents—Nothing Decisive Occurred Yet—Sinking of a Schooner—Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, 1899.
All the journals publish accounts of minor engagements between the troops and revolutionists; but nothing decisive is yet known to have resulted.

The steamer *Missouri* arrived here to-day from New York. On the night of the 11th inst., during a fog, the *Missouri* ran into the schooner *Yard*, bound from the James river for Boston with a cargo of oysters, and sunk her. Franklin Baker, a seaman on the *Yard*, was drowned.

Sugar active. The market to-day opened firm, but fell at the close. No. 12 Dutch standard 8 1/2 cents per cwt. Exchange on London, 164 1/2 per cent. Premium on No. 12, 3 1/2 per cent. Premium on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 24 1/2 per cent. discount; in gold, 4 1/2 per cent. premium; short sight, 10 per cent. premium.

The steamer *Teutonia* sailed to-day for Southampton.

Synopsis of the Emancipation Proclamation Issued by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, 1899.
The original copy of the so-called emancipation proclamation, issued by the revolutionary General Cespedes, has been received here. It does not, as has been reported previously, abolish slavery at once, but counsels owners to give their slaves their freedom and leave the ultimate decision to the people, who at their pleasure may decide upon immediate emancipation, coupled with the indemnification of those owners who are favorable to the revolutionary cause and yet unwilling to part with their property.

The General's principal object in the issue of the proclamation appears to be the utilization of the services of the blacks as a military necessity.

Removal of the Capture of Bayamo—The Cholera Raging There—Meetings of Prominent Cubans in Favor of Peace.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, 1899—Evening.
The journals of this city continue to report that Count Valmades has taken Bayamo; but this is still doubtful. Even if he had reached the town, it is not probable that he would enter it. Spanish and Cuban accounts concur in stating that the cholera is raging there.

Senors Ramirez Oro and Tamayo left this city to-day as a commission to consult with the insurgent chiefs, and endeavor to bring about a compromise. Various meetings to consider questions of peace have been held at the residences of prominent Cubans, but they have had no definite result. The Cuban revolutionary junta in this city has had several secret meetings, at which they have resolved to remain quiet, accept nothing from General Dulce, and make no demonstration until they have heard fully from General Cespedes as to the wishes of the revolutionists in arms.

CALIFORNIA.

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad—San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15, 1899.
At the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company an entire new set of directors were elected. Mr. Wells was chosen president and D. W. Wells, vice president. The first section of the road—fifteen miles from San Jose to the new terminus—will be completed and thrown open for business. The new officers promise to push the work vigorously. The road passes southward until it reaches the thirty-fifth parallel, thence north to where the State line strikes the Colorado river. The Southern Pacific Company have contracted for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, which gives it a continuous line from this city.

Flour, \$4 75 to \$5 75; there were light sales for export. Receipts of wheat at large, and there is more disposition to sell; sales of flour to date shipping at \$1 75 to \$1 80; legal tenders, 74 1/2.

Arrived, ship *Sonora* and *Haze*, New York; *Alcorcon*, Liverpool. Cleared, *Electric Spark*, for Liverpool, with 35,000 sacks of wheat.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 15.—The steamship *Bremen*, from New Orleans, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 15.—The royal mail steamship *Russia*, Captain Cook, which sailed from New York January 6, arrived at this port at half-past ten o'clock last evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 15.—The steamship *Baltimore*, Captain Foerster, of the Baltimore and Southampton line, arrived at this port to-day.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 15.—130 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 1/2 for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 75 1/2. Stocks steady; Erie, 29 1/2; Illinois, 93, ex-div.

PARIS BOND MARKET.—PARIS, Jan. 15.—Stronger; rentes, 70 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Cotton closed at 11 1/2 for the month; middling upland, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; good middling, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; the sales of the day have been 20,000 bales.

GLASGOW MARKET.—GLASGOW, Jan. 15.—Evening.—Cotton market closed buoyant; tres ordinaires, on the spot, 13 1/2 to 14; more liddings, to arrive, 13 1/2 to 14.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Evening.—Corn, 44s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western No. 2, red Western white, 46s. 3d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Evening.—Potatoes, 8d. per quarter for spirits and 14s. 7 1/2d. per cwt. Tallow, 40s. per cwt. Turbentine, 30s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Evening.—Beef, 10s. 6d. per cwt. for Eastern prime mess. Beef, 10s. 6d. per cwt. for extra prime mess. Lard, 72s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese, 71s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 57s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 15.—Evening.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. per cwt. Sperm oil, 52s. 6d. per cwt. Lard, 72s. 6d. per cwt. for extra prime mess. Lard, 72s. 6d. per cwt. for extra prime mess. Lard, 72s. 6d. per cwt. for extra prime mess.

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WESTERN MEXICO.

Signs of a New Revolution—The Republic of the Occident—Presidential Aspirations in Western Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15, 1899.
Mazatlan advices to January 7 have been received.

Great discontent prevailed against the Juarez government and open rebellion is soon anticipated.

General Corona departed for Acapulco January 2, en route to the city of Mexico, on a leave of absence. It is asserted that his presence only prevented an open rupture before now.

The leader of the present contemplated *pronunciamento* is yet unknown, although we name of Don Placido Vega is mentioned, in connection with his well known aspirations for a republic of the Occident from Tepic to the river Colorado, including the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa and Lower California, under the protection of the United States. General Martinez's name is also mentioned in the same connection. He was expected to arrive in the country by the next steamer.

Advices received from Mazatlan to January 6 report the rising of Gonzales Ortega to force his claim to the Presidency. Negrete, Quiroga, Vargas and Canales are his supporters. The death of his friend, Patoni, is supposed to have caused Ortega to take this step, especially as the general government had exhibited so much tardiness in bringing General Corona back to the country.

General Corona, the military commander of Sinaloa during the absence of General Corona. All the persons who aided the Martinez revolution are ordered to present themselves to the District Court.

The Districts of Culiacan and Mocovito are suffering from purplish fever, causing terrible effects. The Mexican steamer *Juarez* is still at ground. The United States steamers *Mohongo* and *Resaca* are at La Paz.

The Princesses Palmo, from Hamburg, and Bedda, from Bordeaux, have arrived at Mazatlan. The English gunboat *Pelides* has arrived at Guaymas.

Claims of Citizens of Sinaloa—The Clergy Disturbed—Outrages by Apaches in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15, 1899.
The Commissioners appointed by Governor Rubi to report upon the losses of citizens of Sinaloa by the French invasion presented claims amounting to \$105,000, which were forwarded to the city of Mexico.

There was great dissatisfaction among the clergy in regard to the new militia law, which exempts no males between the ages of twenty and fifty years. Several arrests have been made and fines exacted from clergymen. The Bishop of Leon has been brought before the courts because of his protesting against the occupancy of the Church property by the State authorities in school houses. The Legislature of Jalisco has authorized the Governor of the State to sell all the buildings belonging to the clergy, except those devoted to instruction and benevolent purposes.

The Apache Indians are committing horrible outrages in the State of Sonora. The National Guard has been called out to fight them. At La Paz, the subject of the *Pelides* was seized by the Indians and was sufficiently worked to retain their lives.

GEORGIA.

Governor Bullock's Message—The Reconstruction Laws Disregarded—Insecurity of Life and Property—Freedom of Speech Denied—Revolutionary Acts of the Legislature—Satisfactory Condition of State Finances.

ATLANTA, Jan. 15, 1899.
The Senate and House reassembled to-day, and the message of Governor Bullock was received and read. He commences by announcing that on the 7th of December he addressed a communication to Congress, setting forth that the reconstruction laws had not been fully executed in Georgia. He then proceeds to state that the remarkable action of the Legislature at its last session had induced a careful examination of the law and of the manner of its execution, to ascertain how it was possible that such extraordinary results could occur.

He argues that a strict adherence to the letter of the Reconstruction acts would have prevented the overthrow of them which has been accomplished in Georgia. Congress, he says, is the sole interpreter of its true intent and meaning of the Reconstruction acts, and he is sure that the Legislature of Georgia is not the proper body to question the execution of them. In the body of the message the following occurs:

"The fact that there is not, in Georgia, adequate protection for life and property, and that the Reconstruction acts are so well known and understood as to need no argument or the presentation of the evidence which has been presented to the Legislature, is a fact which is a source of great concern to me. It is a fact which is a source of great concern to me. It is a fact which is a source of great concern to me."

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Senatorial Fever—Compromise Between Fenton and Roberts Looming Up Strongly—Necessity to Morgan, but not to His Money Bags—Chances of Davis and Griswold—Probable Action of the Democrats—A Funny Mistake of Speaker Younglove.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1899.
The Senatorial fever has by this time reached its height. The status remains the same as that described in my dispatch of last night. The three leading candidates—Fenton, Morgan and Roberts—have buckled on their armor, and at the last charge, at least to-morrow night in caucus, on that of the cloth of gold, or greenbacks, will show a stern front. It is difficult to tell who will make the best appearance on the early ballots. Both Morgan and Fenton are equally confident, but I judge that the immediate friends of the latter are beginning to see in the vista the possibility, as well as the wisdom, of a compromise with Roberts before the final ballot is taken. As for Roberts, his sole chance would seem to lie in this measure. He is late in the field. Fenton has been pulling the wires with such effect—as only he knows how to pull them; that the ground has been thoroughly occupied. The fight, however, is not so much between Morgan, Fenton and Roberts as it is a struggle to defeat Morgan anyhow. For this object every effort will be made, and every measure, from cajolery, promises of office, and pities of greenbacks, will be resorted to. Although Morgan has played his cards and used his money so well as to inspire confidence in his followers, it is beginning to appear that he is not the popular man—that is to say that he does not inspire much enthusiasm. But in this respect Fenton may be said to stand in the same category. He is regarded as cold-hearted, selfish and unreliable. Many of his acts during his gubernatorial terms are brought up in condemnation and are the subject of much political gossip among his friends. Of course when I speak of enthusiasm in this connection I do so comparatively, and refer not at all to that genuine sentiment which is the basis of all true leadership. There is some element in this fight. Despite the excitement, the anxiety, the feverishness, it is a very cold-blooded struggle. It is a struggle for power, and for nothing whatever to do, but in which cold calculation as to the highest golden guerdon is the only motive. I adhere to my original statement that the struggle for the Senatorship is a mere matter of money, and will